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Eurasian Wrynecks Jynx torquilla in western Kenya

The Eurasian Wryneck *Jynx torquilla* is an uncommon visitor to Kenya, first recorded as recently as February 1969 (at Ng'iya, western Kenya—Backhurst, Britton & Mann 1973). Britton (1980) lists four further records, from Marsabit, Machakos, Lake Nakuru, and Lokichoggio. A sixth bird was found in Meru in October 1982 (East African Bird Report 1982), and the seventh in the Chyulu Hills on 30 November 1988; this last bird is the most southerly record for East Africa (East African Bird Report 1988). The eighth record is of one seen in the Huri Hills, northern Kenya, on 21 January 1989 (East African Bird Report 1989).

These records are from widely separated areas covering a large part of the country, so it is of interest that we found three birds with 120 km of each other during December 1989 (East African Bird Report 1989). The first bird was at Saiwa Swamp National Park on 9 December. On 12th we found a second along a small thickly wooded stream north of Alupe (0°30N, 34°08E), and on the following day a third was seen in similar habitat at Mungatsi (0°28N, 34°19E).

Whether this was an unusual influx or whether the species occurs more often than the records indicate in the west of the country, remains to be seen.

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Specimen of the Sprosser Luscinia luscinia from Uganda

Recently I was fortunate to be able to spend some time looking at the collection of birds in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Among the interesting specimens in the collection is a female Sprosser *Luscinia luscinia* (#579138) collected at "Moroto", eastern Uganda in December 1917. The collectors' label is that of Meinertzhagen and Turner. This would appear to be the first and, so far, only, definitive record of the species in Uganda. The only other mention of the Sprosser I can trace for Uganda is that of van Someren (1931) who states that it occurs in Uganda, but gives no details.

The Sprosser is likely to occur sporadically in Uganda, and has been recorded both in western Kenya (Pearson 1984) and in southeastern Sudan (Nikolaus 1987).

On the strength of the New York specimen the Sprosser should be added to the Uganda avifauna.

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